

SOV/75-13-4-18/29

The Formation of Sulphonium Salts as a Means of the Determination of Organic Sulphides

covery of the sulphonium compounds (Ref 11) many types of these have been found, the conditions for their formation are, however, insufficiently investigated. From publications may be seen (Refs 12-15) that the formation reaction of sulphonium salts takes place best with methyl iodide in methyl alcoholic solution. On this basis a quantitative method for organic sulfides was elaborated. If a mixture of organic sulfides is heated with an excess of methyl iodide in methyl alcohol in the sealing tube for 2-3 hours at 100° the formation of sulphonium salts takes place quantitatively. The reaction mixture is diluted with water and for the purpose of removing the free iodine and the excess methyl iodide it is extracted with chloroform and then with ether. Then a certain measured quantity of silver nitrate is added and heated to boiling. After the dilution with water a little concentrated nitric acid is added and boiled to the complete coagulation of silver iodide. The AgNO_3 excess is titrated back with an ammonium thiocyanate solution. Ferrammonium sulfate serves as indicator. In another part of the solution the hydrogen iodide formed is determined

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by means of the titration with liquor, using methyl red. The content of organic sulfide sulfur is calculated according to the formula: $S = \frac{0,05(a-b) \cdot 32,07 \cdot 5 \cdot 100}{100 \cdot K}$,

where a denotes the consumption of 0,05 n AgNO_3 solution in ml, b the consumption of 0,05 n lye in ml, and K the weighed portion in g. Thiophene, thianthren-, and diphenyl sulfide do not yield sulphonium salts. This method is suited for the determination of organic sulfides in the presence of unsaturated and oxygen containing compounds. Anisole, guaiacol, and tricresol do not influence the results of the determination. In the presence of mercaptans the method does not yield any correct results as complicated reactions occur. Therefore mercaptan must be removed before organic sulfides are determined according to this method. There are 2 tables and 15 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

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Sulphides

ASSOCIATION: Tallinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Tallin Polytechnic
Institute)

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1956

1. Organic sulfides--Determination 2. Sulfonium compounds
---Synthesis 3. Hydrocarbons--Chemical analysis 4. Methyl red
---Applications

Card 4/4

GLAUBER, Andor, dr.; FERNBACH, Jozsef, dr.; SILLAR, Pal, dr.

Our experiences with the anabolic hormone therapy in rickets patients. Gyermekgyogyaszat 15 no.1:1-9 J '64.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Orthopaedial Klinika jana
(Igazgato: Glauber Andor dr. egyet. tanar) közlemenye.

7712 070, 11.0., 1947 - 1948 "The
Soviet Union has been the leading factor in the
development of atomic energy, and it is likely that
Russia will be the first to develop a nuclear weapon.
Russia, 1947, 1948 (Russia, 1947, 1948)

SILLASTU, Kh.A.

Effect of venous stasis on protein fractions of the blood serum.
(MIRA 14:11)
Lab. delo 7 no.12:8-10 D '61.

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii patologicheskoy fiziologii
(zav. - dotsent K.Kh.Kyrge) meditsinskogo fakul'teta Tartusskogo
universiteta.
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (BLOOD CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF)

VILJAM, B.L., [Viljams, L.], kand. med. nakh.

plas. protein shifts in chronic fibrous cavernous pulmonary
tuberculosis. Froul. tib. no.7:46-50 '63.

(MIRA 18:1)

po. 17 nauchnyj fakulteteskoy terapii i patologicheskoy fiziologii
Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
Leningrad - doktorant F.Kh. Kyrge [Körge, K.] medi sinskogo fakul'teta

/.../ TU₂ b.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 17845 V-1

Author : V., Sillastu

Inst : Tartu University

Title : Deviations in Regenerative Processes and the Emergence of Dystrophic Changes in the Liver Associated with Disturbed Activity of the Central Nervous System as a Result of Electroconvulsive Fits.

Orig Pub : Tartu riikliku uikooii toimetised, 1956, No 42, 16-24.

Abstract : Electroconvulsive fits delay the growth of connective tissue at the site in the livers of guinea pigs which was damaged by electrocautery; they give rise to signs of aging (an increase in the number of fibrocytes at the expense of fibroblasts, thickening of collagen fibers and their parallel distribution), and impede the growth of granulation

Card 1/2

SILLASTU, V.A.

Process of the organization of neurotic foci in the liver and
morphological changes in the liver and adrenal glands under the
influence of electroconvulsions; experimental study. Arkh. pat.
(MIRA 13:12)

21 no.12:15-22 '59.

(SHOCK THERAPY) (LIVER—DISEASES)
(ADRENAL GLANDS—DISEASES).

BELLANTI, V. A., Sand Mat Cai (diss) - "The process of organizing a necrotic focus in the liver and the morphological changes in the liver and adrenals in electrical spasms (experimental morphological investigation)". Tartu, 1960.
24 pp (Tartu State U), 200 copies (KL, No 14, 1960, 138)

SILLASTU, V.A.

Comparative study of the organizing process of the necrotic focus
in the parenchymatous organs (liver, heart, and kidneys). Trudy
Inst. eksp. morf. AN Gruz. SSR 11:27-31 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii Tartuskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.

SILLAY, V.

Principle of modernization in respect to winning and preparation for winning of lignite coal in the Pécs area. [In:] *Uj termelési fejlődés és technikai fejlesztés az erőművekben* - V. Sillay (Hungarian Journal of Mining - *Műszaki Lapok*, Vol. 7(85), 1951, No. 10, pp. 531-539, 5 figs., 1 tab.)

The coal deposits of the Pécs coalfields are characterized by exceedingly irregular sedimentation conditions and attending phenomena such as a high specific development of CH_4 , an intense formation of coal dust, the danger of coal and gas outbursts and disadvantageous rock pressure. In the course of elaborating the principles of modernization for coalfields with many thin, medium and thick half-steep and steep seams it is imperative that in accordance with the top in level distances provisions be made for up-to-date mechanized openings, fore-winnings and winning preparations as well as the correct selection of modern steel safety devices and the employment of the most suitable winning methods. Therefore drift stoping with partial or complete caving respectively gobbing should be applied for thin and medium seams. For seams up to 6 m in thickness drift stoping of slices of maximum 3 m thickness with caving and gobbing is suggested. Finally with seams over 6 m in thickness horizontal slicing from the upper to the lower levels with alternating caving and gobbing and front forming on the strike should be applied. The working of multi-seams is effected best by drift stoping with caving or gobbing advancing into the

field and with a common drift system. In this case the sequence of winning is indicated by the most favourable rock pressure and CH_4 conditions. Indirect measures for promoting greater efficiency: the draining off of fire-damp, dust control, improving provocative blasting and the systematic measuring of rock pressure. V. Sillay.

BLYUMOVICH, S.A.; SILLER, R.A.; ANISHCHENKO, F.P.

New achievements of the collective of communist labor. Put' i
(MIRA 16:10)
put.khoz. 7 no.9:2-5 '63.

1. Nachal'nik Tartuskoy distantsii puti Pribaltiyskoy dorogi (for
Blyumovich). 2. Sekretar' partiynoy organizatsii st. Tartu,
Pribaltiyskoy dorogi (for Siller).

SILLI, Valeriu, ing.

Modern industrial methods for testing agricultural machines
and machine parts, applied at the Semanatoarea Plants. Constr
mas 15 no. 9:648-654 S'63.

1. Uzinele "Semanatoarea"-Bucuresti.

SILLI, Valeriu, ing.

Nomogram for determination of elements of productivity of
the combine of cereal harvesting. Mec electrif agric 9
no. 3:46-53 '64.

1. "Semanatoarea" Works.

SILLINA, N. N.

SILLINA, N. N. - "Investigation of the effect of additions of ZrO₂ Cr₂O₃, TiO₂, and MgO on some of the more important properties of corundum ceramics". Moscow, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleev. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Science)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 46, 12 November 1955. Moscow

SILLINGER, Y.I.

1509. Effect of small doses of DDT on monkeys. Y. I. Sillinger,
I. P. Naumova, and S. M. Pekerman *Vop. Fitn.*, 1955, 14, 41-44;
Referat. Zh. Biol., 1956, Abstr. No. 49644.—After prolonged treatment
with DDT (7—9 months) 0.2/mg./kg. of body wt. (administered
in oil soln. or in sweets) two young monkeys became ill with hepatitis
and one died. Disturbances of carbohydrate metabolism were
observed in two adult animals and their young born during the
experiment. One of the adults and the young of another were
observed to suffer from severe enlargement of the liver (after one
year of the experiment). Despite the fact that young monkeys
developed normally and gained in wt., it is considered that
DDT taken daily (0.2 mg./kg. body wt.) over long periods of time
may lead to poisoning in humans. The maximum permissible
dose of DDT appears to be 0.1 mg. per kg. of body wt. (Russian)
A. K. Gazynowski

3

RANAT, Istvan, dr.,; KRISTOF, Sandor, dr.,; SILLO, Ferenc, dr.;
ZADOR, Andras, dr.

Results of tuberculin screening in the 20 years old age group.
Orv.hetil. 97 no.2:39-43 8 Jan 56.

1. A Magyar Nephadsereg Megszegutyi Szolgalanak kozlemenye.
(TUBERCULIN REACTION, statist.
in Hungarian army recruitis (Hun))
(ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL, dis.
tuberculin tests in Hungarian army recruitis, statist.(Hun))

BORIS, Alfred, dr.; SILLO, Ferenc, dr.

Peroral cholangiography. Orv.hetil. 102 no.11:509-511 12 Mr'61.

1. Kozponti Allami Korhaz, Rontgen Intezet.
(CHOLANGIOGRAPHY)

SILMANIS, A.

36790. BRAUNTSIS, K. I FRATBERGS, L. Razvitiye ovtsevodstva na Territorii Latviyskogo gosudarstva. Izvestiya Akad. nauk Latv. SSR, 1949, No. 10, c. 15 - 39. --Na latysh. yaz.--Rezyume na rus. yaz. -- Bibliogr: 14 nazv.

SO: Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

Sil'man, A.I.

64-5-8/19

AUTHORS: Rozhkov, P. G., Rozdrovskij, A. S.,
Sil'man, A. I., Rashkovskaya, N. B.,
Berezovskaya, T. A.

TITLE: Separation of Finely-dispersed, Hard-to-separate Suspensions in
Precipitating-type Centrifuges
(Razdeleniye tonkodispersnykh plokh
fil'truyushchikhsya suspensi, na tsentrifulyakh
osaditel'nogo tipa).

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1957, Nr 8, pp. 32-38
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Here the results are given of the proving of some types of separation centrifuges in operation with suspensions of the azodyes, i. e. of the direct black 3 and of the acid blue black, as well as with suspensions of the iron- and cobalt hydroxides. Investigated were:
1) yeast separators. The experiments showed that these cannot be used for a continuous separation of the suspensions from azodyes in order to obtain a paste-like sediment.
2) Centrifuge with removal of the precipitation by means of a knife. The experiments showed that this can be of certain interest since inspite of a semicontinuity of the process a

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Separation of Finely-dispersed, Hard-to-separate Suspensions in
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high mechanization degree of the same is obtained and an automatation of the discharge of the liquid and solid phase is possible during the operation. This centrifuge can be used only for a rough separation of the azodye suspensions.

3) The "OCH"-separator with a precipitation discharge by centrifugal force. The experiments showed that this separator is apt for the production of a dye of normal strength. The output of the same from the suspension was satisfactory. The disadvantage of the separator: it is not quite apt for the working of suspensions with high mineral salt content (more than 20%). The experiments carried out for the separation of not salted-out suspensions showed that such one can be carried out with this separator. The dyes of some types (e. g. the direct brown KX) can be separated more easily from the not salted-out suspensions than from the salted-out ones. As a rule, the concentration of the dye from the not salted-out suspensions is higher than from normal suspensions, even if the humidity content of the paste is higher before drying in the first case.

4) Separation centrifuge with a spiral discharge of the precipitation. The experiments showed that inspite of a

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velocity up to 6000 U/min (separation factor 2900) no discharge of the precipitation took place. According to the reconstruction of the sample the centrifuge worked normally and the discharge took place continuously. The output amounted to from 20 up to 70 liters/min. The value of the separation factor amounted in the case of the 4 types given here to: 4600, 2100, 7200 and 4000, 1150. It was shown that in the separation of fine-disperse systems, as it is the case with the azodye suspensions the existence of separating plates is indispensable. These plates exist in the separation centrifuge with spiral discharge. This type is interesting for the industry. The construction was made by A. S. Nozdrovskiy. The present paper was carried out with the aid of following persons, or works resp.: B. A. Ikonnikov and I. T. Shkuta of the chemical works of Derbenev; testing industry enrichment factory Zhilevsk; NIIprodmash; M. V. Sizov from the chemical works of Derbenev.
There are 6 figures, 5 tables.

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Separation of Finely-dispersed, Hard-to-separate Suspensions
in Precipitating-type Centrifuges

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

ROMANKOV, P.G.; NOZDROVSKIY, A.S.; SIL'MAN, A.I.; RASHKOVSKAYA, N.B.;
BREZOVSKAYA, Z.A.

Separation of finely dispersed, difficultly filterable suspensions
in centrifuges of the sedimentation type. Khim. prom. no. 8:480-
486 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

(Colloids) (Centrifuges)

KHARCHENKO, A.B., inzh.; PESTOV, L.N., inzh.; BOKHANOV, V.A., inzh.;
SIL'MAN, M.A., inzh.

New system of regulating the performance of piston air compressors.
Khim. mash. 3 no.3:1-3 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Air compressors)

SIL'MAN, M.A., inzh.

New book on vacuum techniques. Khim.mash. no.1:48 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:5)
(Vacuum apparatus)

20161

S/184/60/000/006/001/012
A104/A130

26.235P

AUTHORS: Pestov, L. N., and Sil'man, M. A., Engineers

TITLE: H-40T (N-40T) high-vacuum pump

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1960, 1-3

TEXT: The article describes the H-40T (N-40T) high-vacuum pump used for evacuation of gases from large containers. This pump was designed, built and tested at the "Kompressor" Plant. The unit is equipped with a water cooled oil deflector and a 5H-3 (BN-3) booster pump with a maximum outlet pressure of 0.3 mm Hg at a $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm Hg inlet pressure which ensures the optimum outlet pressure of the unit. The water cooling system and the test stand are described. The high-vacuum pressure was measured by $\Lambda M-2$ ($LM-2$) ionization manometers with 8M-3 (VI-3) vacuum gauges and by $\Lambda T-2$ ($LT-2$) manometers with BT-2 (VT-2) vacuum gauges. The forevacuum pressure was measured by $\Lambda T-2$ ($LT-2$) manometers. A 3H-6Г (VN-6G) mechanical forevacuum pump with a capacity of 110 l/sec at a pressure of $1 \cdot 10^{-1}$ mm Hg was used for the normal operation of the H-40T (N-40T) pump. During the tests various changes of the total power consumption and of the upper steam piping clearances

Card 1/2

SIL'YAN, N.A.

Determining the working steam consumption in steam jet refrigerating systems. Kholtexh. 42 no.2.74-18. Mr-kp '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy zavod "Kompressor".

1. *WATER ALCOHOL*

2. *WATER*

3. *WATER ALCOHOL* IS LIQUID IN THE WATER ALCOHOL THE SOURCE OF THE HORSE RIVER."

4. *WATER ALCOHOL*, 100% OF WATER, 100% OF WATER ALCOHOL, 100% OF WATER, 100%.

5. *WATER ALCOHOL*, 100% OF WATER, 100% OF WATER ALCOHOL, 100% OF WATER, 100%.

6. *WATER ALCOHOL*, 100% OF WATER, 100% OF WATER ALCOHOL, 100% OF WATER, 100%.

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology.

F

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. Biol., No. 21, 1958, No 95099

Author : Zilinas, P.; Silmanas, S.; Maslovskis, M.

Inst : -
Title : Influence of Waste Waters on the Sanitary Condition of Reservoirs of the Lithuanian SSR and Measures for Their Sanitation.

Orig Pub : Gamta ir jos apsauga. Vilnius, 1958, 116-128.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

CIBIKAS, P., kand. med. nauk; DAKTA AVICIERE, E., kand. med. nauk;
JARZEMSKAS, J., kand. med. nauk [deceased]; JOCEVICIENE, A.,
kand. med.nauk; IRIKSTOJAITIS, M., kand. med. nauk; NENISKIS,J.,
kand. med. nauk; STEPONAITIENE, L., kand. med. nauk; SURKUS, J.,
kand. med. nauk; SIAULANAS, S., kand. biolog. nauk; CEPULIS, St.,
prof.; KUPCINSKAS, J., prof.; LASAS, Vl., prof.; SIDERAVICIUS,Br.,
prof.; KANOPKA, E.,dots.; KVIKLYS, V.,dots.; LABANAUSKAS, K.,
dots.; POLUKODAS, H., dots.; BABUBLYS, P., doktor; CAPKEVICIUS,V.,
doktor; MAKARIUNAS, P., doktor; PAKONAITIS, P., doktor; STUOKA,R.,
doktor; SURGAILIS, H., doktor; PAULIUKONIENE, J., red.; ANAITIS,J.,
tekhn. red.

[Health and diseases] Antrasis pataisytas leidimas. Vilnius,
Valstybine politines ir mokslynes literaturos leidykla, 1961. 356 p.
(MIRA 15:3)

(HYGIENE) (PATHOLOGY)

BLAUS, I.; SILMANIS, E., red.; CHAKSH, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Baldone; a tourist's guidebook to the resort and its environs]
Baldone; turistskii putevoditel' po kurortu i ego okrestnostiam.
Riga, Latviiskoe gos. izd-vo, 1962. 89 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Baldone--Guidebooks)

SIL'VANOV, A.; BABUSHKIN, V.

Telephone Lines

For the maintenance of communication lines without breakdowns. Sov.sviaz. 3, no. 3, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

CA

Determination of iron by the method of potentiometric titration. D. I. Ryabchikov and V. G. Smirnovsko, J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 12, 1007-11 (in French, 1939).—The sample is reduced with a soln. of CuCl₂ (about 0.1 g.) in 2-3 ml. of a soln. soln. of NaCl and acidified slightly with HCl. The titration with KMnO₄ will be accompanied by (1) the oxidation of the excess reducing agent and (2) the oxidation of the reduced Fe. The first break in the titration curve will be at 300 to 400 mv.; the second break is at 0.50 to 800 mv. These values apply only to samples high in Fe. The potentials will be considerably lower at low Fe content. A. A. B.

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ASME METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

Determination of nickel and cobalt in iron ores with the separation of iron by sodium fluoride. I. V. Danilenko and V. G. Sil'nikenko (Inst. Gen. Inorg. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.) — Zavodskaya Lab. 12, 110 (1940). To about 60 ml. of the ore soln. contg. considerable Fe³⁺ and little Ni²⁺ add NaOH soln. till a faint turbidity persists and dissolve this with a few drops of HCl. To the hot soln. add 20-100 ml. of hot 4% NaF soln. Allow the resulting ppt. of Na₂FeF₆ to settle for 5-10 min., filter, and in the filtrate det. Ni with dimethylglyoxime. A similar treatment serves to sep. Co from most of the Fe. In the filtrate from the NaF pptn., Ni plus Co can be detd. by electrolysis of an ammoniacal soln. W. R. H.

7

VICHEN'Y, J.

Composition and structure of copper thiosulfate compounds. D. I. Ryabikov and V. G. Sulinchenko (Moscow Regional Ped. Inst.). *Bull. Acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Chem. (khim.)*, 1947, 19, 26 (in Russian). — (1) From a mixt. of 1 mole CuSO₄ and 3 moles Na₂S₂O₃ at room temp., alk. seps. an oily liquid which, on standing, crystallizes into Na₂[Cu(S₂O₃)₂]₂ (I), colorless, sol. in H₂O. This compd. is always obtained when Na₂S₂O₃ is in excess over CuSO₄; however, an excess beyond the molar ratio 3:1 results in contamination of the product with Na₂SO₄. The reaction proceeds according to 2CuSO₄ + 6Na₂S₂O₃ = 2Na₂[Cu(S₂O₃)₂] + Na₂SO₄ + 2Na₂SO₃. The SO₃²⁻ ions form no complexes either with Cu²⁺ or with stronger complex forming metals such as Pt²⁺. Hot solns give a ppt. of CuS. If the mixt. is left at room temp. several days, it becomes gradually turbid and ppts. a nearly black I. (2) From a soln. of I, a soln. of Cu(NH₃)₄SO₄ ppts. [Cu(Cu(NH₃)₄)₂]Cu(S₂O₃)₂, blue elongated prisms, decompl. on heating. The 3rd Na₂S₂O₃ cannot be replaced by [Cu(NH₃)₄]. (3) On gradual addn. of satd. CuSO₄ to satd. Na₂S₂O₃, the soln. becomes first colorless, then yellow, finally almost green; it then ppts. egg-yolk-yellow crystals of the compnd. [Cu₂(CuS₂O₃)₂], which is obviously the product of a reaction between I and excess Cu²⁺ ions. This compd. is unstable in air, the outer Cu²⁺ undergoing oxidation to Cu³⁺. It dissolves in Na₂S₂O₃ according to Cu₂[Cu₂(S₂O₃)₂]₂ + 2Na₂S₂O₃ = 2Na₂[Cu(S₂O₃)₂]. (4) The salt Na₂[Cu(S₂O₃)₂]₂ with Cu²⁺ outside the complex, obtained by pptn. of I with CuSO₄, is stable. (5) At a molar ratio CuSO₄:Na₂S₂O₃ = 1:2, the reaction proceeds according to 2CuSO₄ + 3Na₂S₂O₃ = Cu₂S₂O₃ + Na₂SO₄ + 2Na₂SO₃ and Cu₂SO₄ + Na₂S₂O₃ = 2Na₂[Cu(S₂O₃)₂], resulting in a greenish soln., from which satd. KCl reacts Y ppts. K₂[Cu(S₂O₃)₂] (II), nearly white. (6) With Cu²⁺:Na₂S₂O₃ = 1:3, satd. KCl alone fails

to form a ppt., but alk. seps. an oily liquid, which crystallizes into white K₂[Cu(S₂O₃)₂]₂ (III), this can also be obtained by mixing satd. solns. of I and KCl. (6) From a mixt. of 5 g. CuSO₄·5H₂O and 12.38 g. Na₂S₂O₃·5H₂O, satd. KCl ppts. yellow crystals of K₂[Cu(S₂O₃)₂] (III), stable in air. (7) Depending solely on the ratio of Cu²⁺ and Na₂S₂O₃, only 3 types, I, II, and III, of complex compnds. are formed; the widely varying compnds. previously described in the literature are erroneous. The co-

ordination no. in complexes of Cu²⁺ with S₂O₃²⁻ is always 2. In type II, the S₂O₃ group is bound to the Cu by both the outer S and the O atom, thus forming a closed ring [Cu...S...SO₃]; in type I, the bond is formed only by the outer S atoms, resulting in [O...SO₃...Cu...S SO₃...O]²⁻; type III is intermediate (or mixed), [SO₃...Cu...S SO₃...O]²⁻.

N. Thon

CA

CONFIDENTIAL

Viscosity of the system ethyl alcohol-benzene at
40°. M. I. Davids and V. O. Sivashinsky. *Jour. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Anal.*, Inst. Obrabotki Nerg. Akad.,
Abd. Nauk S.S.R. 15, 68-73 (1947).—The viscosity
and d. isotherms taken along cuts of 12.5, 25, 50, and 75
mol. % of C₂H₅ are presented graphically and tabulated.
M. Houck

SIL'NICHENKO, V. G.

PA 63/49T11

USSR/Chemistry - Thiosulfates
Chemistry - Silver

Jul/Aug 49

"Complex Compounds of Silver With Thiosulfate,"
D.M. Ryavchikov, V. G. Sil'nichenko, Inst of
Geochem and Anal Chem imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Acad
Sci USSR, 6 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Khim Nauk" No 4, p 364-8

Reviews problem of composition and structure of
thiosulfate-silver compounds in light of complex-
forming property of the thiosulfate residue. Sub-
mitted 12 Jul 48.

63/49T11

SIL'NIKOV, V. I.

"Complex Compounds of Copper, Silver, Gold, and Thallium With
Sodium Thiosulfate." Sub 2 Apr 51, Moscow State Pedagogical Inst
iment V. I. Lenin. *Canad. in Chemical Science*

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees
in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

NABOKO, S.I.; SIL'NICHENKO, V.G.

Formation of silicagel on solfatares of the Golovnin volcano on
the Kunashir Island [with summary in English]. Geokhimia
no.3:253-256 '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Laboratoriya vulkanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Silica) (Kunashir Island--Volcanoes)

NAROKO, S.I.: SIL'NICHENKO, V.G.

Formation of sulfides and sulfates on the Mendeleyev volcano.
Biul. Vulk. sta. no. 28:43-51 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(Mendeleyev volcano--Sulfur compounds)

SIL'NICHENKO, V.G.

Complex compounds of copper, silver, gold, and thallium with
thiosulfate. Uch.zap. MOFI 84:119-168 '59. (MIRA 14:9)
(Complex compounds) (Thiosulfates)

NABOKO, S.I.; SIL'NICHENKO, V.G.

The Gaussberg Volcano in Antarctica. Trudy Lab. vulk no.18:100-102 '60.
(MIRA 14:3)
(Gaussberg Volcano, Antarctica)

NABOKO, S.I.; SIL'NICHENKO, V.G.

Metamorphism of hydrothermal solutions and volcanogenic rocks during
their interaction. Trudy Lab. vulk no.18:123-132 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Water, Underground) (Metamorphism(Geology))

NABOKO, S.I.; SIL'NICHENKO, V.G.

Role of carbon dioxide in the postvolcanic process. Trudy Lab. vulk
no.18:139-143 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Carbon dioxide) (Metamorphism (Geology))

SIL'NICHENKO, V.G.

Change in the chemical composition of hydrothermal solutions on
contact with lavas. Trudy Lab.vulk. no.19:135-144 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Geysers)

SIL'NICHENKO, V.G.

Discovery of anions containing sulfur. Biul.Vulk.sta.
no.33:61-66 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Anion—Analysis)
(Sulfur)

L 2,177-65 EWP(e)/ENT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JW/JG/WH

S/0075/64/019/001/0084/0086

ACCESSION NR: AP4009726

18

14

8

AUTHORS: Sil'nikchenko, V. G.; Dmitriyeva, F. I.

TITLE: Determining samarium of different valency in fluorite ✓

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 19, no. 1, 1964, 84-86

TOPIC TAGS: samarium determination, fluorite samarium content, titrimetric analysis, gravimetric analysis, photometric analysis, samarium 2 plus determination, samarium 3 plus determination, samarium, fluorite

ABSTRACT: A titrimetric method has been worked out for determining Sm^{+2} in fluorite. Fluorite is dissolved in concentrated H_2SO_4 , measured amounts of $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ and Mohr's salt solutions are added, and the excess titrated with KMnO_4 . Various methods may be used to determine the total samarium ($\text{Sm}^{+2} + \text{Sm}^{+3}$) in fluorite. For these the fluorite is dissolved in HClO_4 , and carefully evaporated to form a white precipitate. The precipitate is dissolved in water, heated, and the samarium is precipitated with ammonia (1:1). Excess ammonia is added to coagulate the precipitate, which is cooled, filtered, and

Card 1/2

L 27177-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4009726

washed free of calcium. The precipitate is dissolved in HCl or HNO₃, the solution is evaporated down, and the samarium is reprecipitated with ammonia. This precipitate containing all the samarium of the fluorite can be then analysed: gravimetrically (calcining at 650-7000 to form Sm₂O₃), titrimetrically (titrating with Complex III at pH 4.3 in the presence of mixed indicators Alizarin S and methylene blue), or photometrically (with Arsenazo I or II).

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, GC

NR REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 17631-65 ENT(m)/EMP(e)/EMP(t)/EMP(b) AS(mp)-2/RAEM(c)/RAEM(e)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)
ACCESSION NR: AP4046055 JD/NH S/0070/64/009/005/0763/0763

AUTHOR: Sil'nikchenko, V. G.; Gritsenko, M. M.

TITLE: Relationship between the chromium content in a ruby¹⁵ and in¹ the original charge ^B

SOURCE: Kriatallorgrafiya, v. 9, no. 5, 1964, 763

TOPIC TAGS: single crystal¹⁸ growth, Verneuil method, synthetic ruby crystal, chromium doped ruby, ruby crystal growth

ABSTRACT: An investigation has been conducted to determine how much chromium should be introduced into the original charge to grow a ruby single crystal by the Verneuil method with a given chromium concentration. Ruby crystals with 0.01—1 wt.% chromium were grown under nearly identical conditions from a charge made of ammonium alum and ammonium chrome alum. The diameter of the crystals was 0.3—0.5 cm and the length, 5—7 cm. Chemical analysis of the charge and the crystals established that 1) there is a linear relationship between the chromium content in the ruby crystals and that in the original

Card 1/2

L 17631-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046055

charge and 2) the ratio of the Cr content in a ruby crystal to that
in the charge is about 0.3. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crys-
tallography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Mar63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 53776-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(l)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG/WH
ACCESSION NR: AP5014487 UR/0032/65/031/006/0657/0658
546.76:553.824:543 27

AUTHORS: Sil' nichenko, V. G.; Gritsenko, M. M.

TITLE: Determination of chromium in ruby ✓

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 6, 1965, 657-658

TOPIC TAGS: ruby, impurity content, chromium

ABSTRACT: A procedure is outlined for determining impurities in ruby. The ruby is crushed in a steel Ellis mortar or in an agate mortar and pulverized into a fine powder in a sapphire mortar. Since the chromium is usually lost in the form of volatile compounds during the process of dissolving the ruby powder, very small quantities (0.005-0.1 gm) of the powder are heated in a crucible. The melt is obtained in a much shorter time than usual, and the vapor condenses on the crucible cover. The chromium can be determined by one of the volumetric oxidation-reduction methods for more than 0.3% Cr or by the colorometric diphenylcarbazide method for less. Some typical results are presented for various ruby samples. Details of the chemical preparation of the ruby sample for analysis are also given. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

Card 1/2

L 53776-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014487

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, IC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

dd b
Card 2/2

SIL'NICHENKO, W.G.; DMITRIYEVA, F.I.

Titrimetric determination of metallic aluminum in ruby. Zhur.
anal. khim. 20 no.8:871-872 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

I. Institut kristallografi AN SSSR, Moskva.

SIL'NICHII, M.Ie., inzhener.

Concerning A.D. Akimenko's article "Maximum heating of compressed air." Prom.energ.12 no.2:36 F '57. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Yuzhnotrubnyy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Compressed air) (Explosions)

G.I. DUMINOV, et al., *Effect of heat treatment, temperature, and carbon content on the strength of hardened low-carbon unalloyed steel.* Test. (1951)

(Effect of carbon content and tempering conditions on the strength of hardened low-carbon unalloyed steel. Test. (1951))
Machine Translated from Russian
Machine Translated from Russian

SOV/10-59-5-12/25

AUTHOR: Sil'nitskaya, V.I. and Cherenmykh, G.D.

TITLE: On Methods of Measuring the Speed of Ice Motion of the Surface Parts of Certain Antarctic Glaciers From Data Obtained by an Aero-Photographic Survey Carried out Twice

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geograficheskaya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 90-95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe how, by photogrammetric processing of two aerial photographs of the same glaciers the second photograph taken 12 1/2 months later, the speed of ice motion in the surface parts of Antarctic glaciers can be calculated. The coordinated photogrammetric processing of photographs of the R. Scott and V.A. Obruchev Glaciers, obtained in 1956 and again in 1957 by the section of aero-photographic survey of the Kompleksnaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya AN SSSR (Multi-purpose Antarctic Expedition of the AS USSR), was done by plane phototriangulation conducted with

Card 1/4

SOV/10-59-5-12/25

On Methods of Measuring the Speed of Ice Motion of the Surface Parts
of Certain Antarctic Glaciers From Data Obtained by an Aero-Photo-
graphic Survey Carried out Twice

simultaneous inclusion in a thus-obtained rhombic net
of all identical points on the identified glaciers' sur-
faces. This processing was done in the Stereofotogramm-
etricheskaya laboratoriya (Stereophotogrammetric Labo-
ratory) of the Institute of Geography of the AS USSR
under the direction of V.I. Avgevich. After reducing
the free photogrammetric nets to the scale of the
base, all working centers of the processed aerial
photographs and all auxiliary photogrammetric points
were transposed on the base. As a result of processing
of two photographs of the same glacier taken at 12 1/2
months interval, the identical points on the photo-
grammetric base were doubled and the distance between
them represented the vectors (chart 1) which character-
ized the direction and the dimensions of a lineal shif-
ting of identical points which occurred during the

Card 2/4

SOV/10-59-5-12/25

On Methods of Measuring the Speed of Ice Motion of the Surface Parts
of Certain Antarctic Glaciers From Data Obtained by an Aero-Photo-
graphic Survey Carried out Twice

mentioned interval. From the measured dimension of each vector, the time factor being known, the speed of each identified point on the ice surface could be calculated. Then, using this data, isoline of equal velocity lines could be traced which would determine the zones of equal surface velocities of the ice motion. Taking into consideration a compound error margin occurring in the course of processing and transposition of identical points, there is a possible error of ± 0.56 m, in the calculation of the monthly speed of the ice surface motion. The method of calculating this error is described in detail. The names of L.D. Dolgushin and Yu.I. Fukina are mentioned in this article. There is 1 chart,

Card 3/4

SOV/10-59-5-12/25

On Methods of Measuring the Speed of Ice Motion of the Surface Parts
of Certain Antarctic Glaciers From Data Obtained by an Aero-Photo-
graphic Survey Carried out Twice

1 graph, 2 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

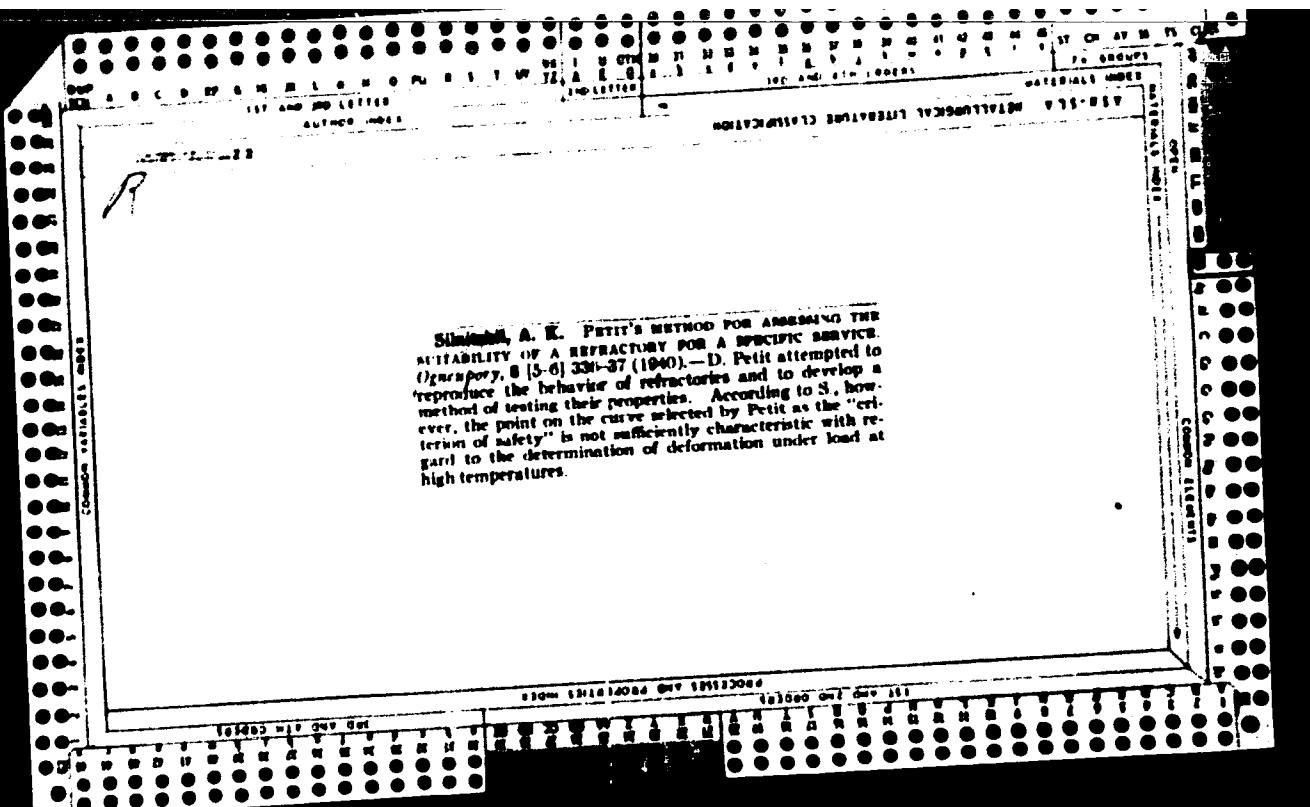
ASSOCIATION: Institut geografii AN SSSR (Institute of Geography of
the AS USSR).

Card 4/4

A.C.S.

Refractories

Pelt's method for assessing the suitability of a refractory for a specific service. A. K. Salmasi. Ogneper., 1909, No. 5-6, pp. 339-37. D. Petit attempted to reproduce the behavior of refractories and to develop a method of testing their properties ("Assessing . . .", Ceram. Abz., 10 [11] 204 (1909)). According to A. K. Salmasi, however, the point on the curve selected by Petit as the "criterion of safety" is not sufficiently characteristic with regard to the determination of deformation under load at high temperatures. M V C.



SIL'NITSKII A. K.

The use of local fuel in small industrial furnaces. Leningrad. Leningradskoe gazetno-zhurnal'noe i knizhnoe izd-vo, 1946. 170 p. (50-40620)

TP317.R9S5

SIL'NITSKIY, A.K.

[Insufficient steam generation of boilers; its causes and ways to avoid it]
Nedostatochnaia paroprovoditel'nost' kotel'nykh; prichiny i sposoby ustranneniia. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1953. 143 p.
(MLR 6:7)
(Steam boilers)

SIL'NITSKIY, Aleksandr Konstantinovich, prof.; KUZ'MIN, N.V., red.; FO-MICHEV, A.G., red.izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A, tekhn. red.

[Maintaining the efficiency of industrial boiler rooms; survey of operating procedures] Podderzhanie ekonomichnosti promyshlennyykh kotel'nykh. Ekspluatatsionnye meropriatiia. Obzor. Leningrad, 1961. 53 p.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Boilers)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550610018-4

RELIABILITY, etc., about the following:

Profile of the organization "energetika",
ID no.: 18-44-0005.

energetika
and its

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550610018-4"

SIL'NITSKIY, I.L.

Theodolite traverses with indirect line measurements. Geod.
1 kart. no. 11:46-48 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Traverses (Surveying))

1970-07-11, 1970

Using (partial) intersections without measuring the sides. Geod.
1 part, no. 8; rev. 15 Ag '6...

(MIRA 17:11)

SIL'NITSKIY, P.A.

Dynamics of the cholesterol and phospholipid content of the blood
of patients with diabetes mellitus during insulin therapy. Probl.
endok. i gorm. 6 no. 5:93-98 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(CHOLESTEROL) (PHOSPHATIDES) (INSULIN)

SIL'NITSKIY, P.A. (Leningrad)

Dynamics of protein and lipoprotein fractions in the blood serum in patients with diabetes mellitus during insulin therapy. (MIRA 14:8)
Probl.endok.i gorm. 7 no.4:101-105 '61.

Iz laboratorii vuzovskoy fiziologii i patologii selenesk (z.v. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.G. Baranov) Instituta fiziologii vitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.N. Chernigovskiy) Akademicheskoy endokrinologicheskoy gruppy AMN SSSR (rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.G. Baranov) i fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. - prof. T.S. Istamanova) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I.P. Pavlova (dir. A.I. Ivanov).
(HLOOD PROTEINS) (LIPOPROTEINS) (INSULIN) (DIABETES)

SIL'NITSKIY, P. A. (Leningrad)

Two cases of successful treatment of the crisis in adrenal gland insufficiency. Klin. med. no.8:132-134 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (nach. - deyatvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N. S. Molchanov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S. M. Kirova i Leningradskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach A. P. Yegorova)

(ADDISON'S DISEASE)

SIL'VESTRY, F. A.

Dissertation defended at the Institute of Physiology Ireni I. P. Pavlov
for the academic degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences: 1962

"Dynamics of the Content of Cholesterol, Phospholipides, Lipoprotein, and
Protein Fractions in the Blood Serum of Patients Suffering From Sugar
Diabetes in Process of Treatment."

Vestnik Akad Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

SIL'NITSKIY, P. K. and GUDTSOV, N. T.

"Investigation of the Process of Cooling of Large Masses of Steel in Connection with Their Tempering," in the symposium, Second Congress of Scientific Workers in Metallurgy imeni D. K. Chernov in Leningrad 25 May - 3 June 1924, Leningrad, 1924

SIL'NITSKIY, T.A., inzhener.

Operating hydraulic copying supports. Mashinostroitel' no.8:5-8
(MLRA 10:8)
Ag '57.

1. Zavod "Krasnyy molot."
(Lathes--Attachments)

SIL'NITSKIY, T.A., inzh.

Using copying carriages with hydraulic drive. Mashinstroitel'
no.1:33-35 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Lathes--Attachments)

25(1)

SCOV/117-59-6-14/33

AUTHOR: Sil'nitskiy, T.A., Engineer

TITLE: Machining of Shafts and Bushings Using Hydraulic Copying Tool Rests

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1959, Nr 6, pp 28-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article contains information on the work done at the zavod "Krasnyy molot" ("Krasnyy molot" Plant) in Groznyy to standardize the technology of machining step shafts and bushings on lathes equipped with hydraulic copying tool rests. Machining process cards were introduced that can be used not only by technologists but also by lathe operators of medium skill. The new inter-shop organization of work is described and practical examples of machining are given. There are 6 diagrams.

Card 1/1

8/12/00/001550610018-4
A161/A130

AUTHOR: Sibinitskiy I. A. Engineer

TITLE: Typification of machining processes in group machining of parts

PERIODICAL: Vedomik mashinostroyeniya, no. 12 1960, 62 - 58

TEXT: "Group machining" is introduced at the Mashinostroiteinyy zavod "Krasnyy motor" ("Krasnyy motor" Machine Plant) in Krasnyy for small-lot parts output. It is combined with typification. The idea is explained in detail on an example - a group of bearing caps machined on one lathe. The caps in the group differ from each other by combinations of machined and non-machined surfaces, steps on surfaces, presence or absence of holes. Before, they were machined in manual clamping chucks on different lathes. Now one only lathe is used. It has been fitted out with a hydraulic self-centering chuck and a rotary four-position dog that automatically sets the length of the part. Caps may be of grey cast iron, or for aluminum. Typification is established in operation on each type of part. A group of parts of the same size and weight, for similar work material, require a common set of tools for turning on the machine tool. A typical is used to take workpiece after machining, and it is fitted with the work-

Cart 173

1986/07/10 14:07:01

A.F. A13

Topographic map of the area.

ing drawing a copy of which goes to the group machine on the specialized machine. It is very difficult to work with the paper because of the white parts (paper) and the grey parts (the specific areas). The new organization includes a classification of battle and survey maps in division into groups and groups into types. Types in their turn may be divided into two "normal" and intermediate. Intermediate ranks are possible. Two tables illustrate the classification of mapping areas and types and materials. The latter has greatly reduced the paper work and facilitated the work of permanent supervisors and inspectors. It is based on typical areas, drawn together by A. P. Slobodcikov. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

SILNICKIJ, T.A., [Sil'nitskiy, T.A.]

Typification of technical processes in group machining of parts. Stroj
vyr 9 no.7:333-336 '61.

S/122/62/000/007/005/006
D262/D308

AUTHOR:

Sil'nitskiy, T.A., Engineer

TITLE:

Formation and application of a complex component
in the standardization of technological processes

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 7, 1962, 58 - 62

TEXT:

The article deals with the application of the complex component method by S.P. Mitrofanov in the standardization of the technological processes as tested by the 'Krasnyy Molot' Machine Construction Works in Groznyy. Several typical examples of standard technological processes of consecutive machining operations of machine parts (barrels, shafts, bushes, plugs) are discussed and analyzed and the following conclusions reached: the classification of the products according to the constructional and technological criteria in the system of A.P. Sokolovskiy: 'class-view-group-type' may terminate not with a typical component but with a complex component proposed by Mitrofanov. The standardization of technological processes and the

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

S/121/63/000/002/005/010
D040/D112

AUTHOR: Sil'nitskiy, T.A.

TITLE: Machining spherical and tapered surfaces with the use of hydraulic slides and cylindrical masters

PERIODICAL: Stanki i instrument, no.2, 1963, 27-39

TEXT: The Gremenskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod "Krasnyy molot" (Gremnyy "Krasnyy molot" Machine-Building Plant) has developed a new method of turning external and internal spherical surfaces, ellipsoids, paraboloids and hyperboloids as well as other complex curved surfaces. The method uses a lathe provided with a YU-240 (UP-240) hydraulic copying slide and a special cylindrical master. The machining process is described in detail, including the calculations of settings. There are 7 figures.

Card 1/1

SIL'NIISKIY, T.A., inzh.

Relationship between the precision of the shape of parts machined
with hydraulic copying carriages and the adjustment of copies and
copy pins. Vest.mashinostr. 42 no.11:50-57 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Lathes--Numerical control)

SIL'NITSKIY, T.A.

Using hydraulic rests and cylindrical copies in machining
spherical and conic surfaces. Stan. i instr. 34 no.2:27-29
F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Lathes—Attachments)

(Turning)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550610018-4

RECORDED 1970, MAY 11: "The position of official that the Committee of National Security Affairs of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has been established. It is the highest body of the Chinese Communist Party which is responsible for the overall direction of the country's foreign policy." (This is the original document of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.)

RECORDED 1970, MAY 11: "The

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550610018-4"

SIL'NITSKIY, Yu.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOVALEV, M.A., kand.fiziko-matem.
nauk

Experimental investigations of the effect of wind on trussed span
bridge structures. Sbor.LIIZHT no.164:5-37 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Wind pressure) (Bridges, Concrete)

YEVGRAFOV, Georgiy Konstantinovich; LYALIN, Nikolay borisovich; PROTASOV, K.G.,prof., retsenzent; GNEDOVSKIY,V.I.,prof.,retsenzent;BOGOMOLOV, P.I.,dots.,retsenzent; KRAMAREV,S.Ya., dots.,retsenzent; NIKITIN, M.K.,dots.,retsenzent; SIL'NITSKIY,Yu.M.,dots.,retsenzent;KOZ'MIN, Yu.G., kand.tekhn.nauk,retsenzent; KRYL'TSOV,Ye.I.,kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; POPOV,O.A.,inzh.,retsenzent; ZELEVICH,P.M.,inzh., red.; BOBROVA,Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Calculations for bridges according to limiting states]Raschety mostov po predel'nym sostoianiam. Moskva,Transzheldorizdat, 1962.
335 p.

1.Kafedra "Mosty i torneli" Leningradskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznyodorozhnogo transporta(for Protasov, Gnedovskiy,Bogomolov, Kramarev).2.Gosudarstvennyy proyektno-izyskate'l'skiy institut po proyektirovaniyu i izyskaniyam bol'shikh mostov (for Kryl'tsov, Popov).

(Bridges—Design)

MAKHMUDOV, N.Ya., prof.; SID'ROK, S.A., Arch.

Manual on equipment for the production of building materials
in rural areas. Stroj. mat. 10 no.10:40- p.3 of cover 0 '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

SIL'NOV, A.M., inzh.

Routine and capital repairs of covered drains. Torf. prom. 35
no.6:34 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Ivanovskoye torfopredpiyatiye.
(Peat bogs)

AFANAS'YEV, N.; SILL'NOV, V., glavnnyy inzh.; SHCHELKOV, O.; GORDON, A.;
GORELIK, S., glavnnyy konstruktor; SOKOLOV, Ya.; TRUKHANOVA, A.,
tekhnred.

[Combined silo and water tank; capacity of silo - 100 and 150 tons,
of water tank - 15 and 20 cubic meters. Plan No.005] Silosnaya
bashnia s vodonapornym bakom emkost'iu bashni 100 i 150 tonn i baka
15 i 20 kub.metrov. Proekt no.005. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, Red.
nauchno-tekhnik.lit-ry, 1955. 16 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. White Russia. Ministerstvo gorodskogo i sel'skogo stroitel'stva.
2. Direktor "Belsel'proyekta" (for Afanas'yev). 3. Nachal'nik proyektnogo
otdela "Belsel'proyekta" (for Shchelkov). 4. Rukovoditel' masterskoy №.1
"Belsel'proyekta" (for Gordon). 5. Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti
nachal'nika smetnogo sektora "Belsel'proyekta" (for Sokolov). 6. "Bel-
sel'proyekt" (for Sil'nov, Gorelik).

(Silos) (Tanks)

SIL'NYA, V.G.

Methodology of an experimental study of a bucket loader on an
incline. Trudy NPI 130:35-46 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Coal handling machinery--Testing)

SIL'NYA, V.G. --

Basic results of an experimental study of the operation of a
bucket loader on an incline. Trud, NPI 130:47-64 '61.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Coal handling machinery)

SIL'NYA, V.G.; GAGIN, O.D.; KHAZANOVICH, G.Sh.

Experimental study of a model of a bucket loader in an inclined working. Trudy NPI 130:19-34 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Coal handling machinery--Models)

SIL'NYA, V.G.; IVANOV, O.P.; GONTAR', N.V.

Tests of the operating capacity of bucket loaders in inclined
workings. Trudy NPI 130:65-77 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Coal handling machinery--Testing)

SIL'NYA, V.G.; MIKHAYLOV, V.G.

Theory of the operation of a bucket loader on an incline. Trudy
NPI 130:5-18 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Coal handling machinery)

SIL'NYA, V.G., starshiy prepodavatel'

Study of a bucket loading part operating on a slope. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; p. gor. zhur. 6 no.8:9-17 '63. (MIRA 16;10)

L. Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana
kafedroy rudnichnogo transporta Moskovskogo instituta radioelektroniki
i gornoj elektromekhaniki.

SIL'NYA, V.G.; GAGIN, O.D.; IVANOV, O.P.; KHAZANOVICH, G.Sh.

Methods of determining bucket-loading machine parameters.
Trudy NPI 158:69-78 '64.

Geometry of the operating part of bucket-loading machines.
Ibid.:79-89 (MIRA 18:11)

KRALJEVIC, Lj.; DRESCIK, A.; VIDMAR, B.; SILOBRCIC, I.

Surgical treatment of suppurative pulmonary echinococcosis.
Acta chir. Jugosl. 10 no.2:139-148 '63.

1. Kirurska odjeljenja Medicinskog centra armije u Splitu
(Sef doc. dr Lj. Kraljevic) Opće bolnice u Zadru (Sef prim.
dr A. Drescik) i Vojne bolnice u Puli (Sef dr B. Vidmar).
(ECHINOCOCCOSIS, PULMONARY) (PNEUMONECTOMY)
(SUPPURATION)

5

GRYAZNOV, N.K.; SILONOV, F.A.

Structure and tectonic development of the western part of the
Zhiguli dislocation and oil potential of Paleozoic sediments.
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